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 NEWS  1          Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
 NEWS  2  Apr 08  "Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
 NEWS  3  Jun 03  New e-mail delivery for search results now available
 NEWS  4  Aug 08  PHARMAMarketLetter(PHARMAML) - new on STN
 NEWS  5  Aug 19  Aquatic Toxicity Information Retrieval (AQUIRE)
                  now available on STN
 NEWS  6  Aug 26  Sequence searching in REGISTRY enhanced
 NEWS  7  Sep 03  JAPIO has been reloaded and enhanced
 NEWS  8  Sep 16  Experimental properties added to the REGISTRY file
 NEWS  9  Sep 16  CA Section Thesaurus available in CAPLUS and CA
 NEWS 10  Oct 01  CASREACT Enriched with Reactions from 1907 to 1985
 NEWS 11  Oct 24  BEILSTEIN adds new search fields
 NEWS 12  Oct 24  Nutraceuticals International (NUTRACEUT) now available on STN
 NEWS 13  Nov 18  DKILIT has been renamed APOLLIT
 NEWS 14  Nov 25  More calculated properties added to REGISTRY
 NEWS 15  Dec 04  CSA files on STN
 NEWS 16  Dec 17  PCTFULL now covers WP/PCT Applications from 1978 to date
 NEWS 17  Dec 17  TOXCENTER enhanced with additional content
 NEWS 18  Dec 17  Adis Clinical Trials Insight now available on STN
 NEWS 19  Jan 29  Simultaneous left and right truncation added to COMPENDEX,
                  ENERGY, INSPEC
 NEWS 20  Feb 13  CANCERLIT is no longer being updated
 NEWS 21  Feb 24  METADEX enhancements
 NEWS 22  Feb 24  PCTGEN now available on STN
 NEWS 23  Feb 24  TEMA now available on STN
 NEWS 24  Feb 26  NTIS now allows simultaneous left and right truncation
 NEWS 25  Feb 26  PCTFULL now contains images
 NEWS 26  Mar 04  SDI PACKAGE for monthly delivery of multifile SDI results
 NEWS 27  Mar 19  APOLLIT offering free connect time in April 2003
 NEWS 28  Mar 20  EVENTLINE will be removed from STN
 NEWS 29  Mar 24  PATDPAFULL now available on STN
 NEWS 30  Mar 24  Additional information for trade-named substances without
                  structures available in REGISTRY
 NEWS 31  Apr 11  Display formats in DGENE enhanced
 NEWS 32  Apr 14  MEDLINE Reload
 NEWS 33  Apr 17  Polymer searching in REGISTRY enhanced
 NEWS 34  Apr 21  Indexing from 1947 to 1956 being added to records in CA/CAPLUS
 NEWS 35  Apr 21  New current-awareness alert (SDI) frequency in
                  WPIDS/WPINDEX/WPIX
 NEWS 36  Apr 28  RDISCLOSURE now available on STN

 NEWS EXPRESS  April 4 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.01a, CURRENT
               MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0b(ENG) AND V6.0Jb(JP),
               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 01 APRIL 2003
 NEWS HOURS    STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
 NEWS INTER    General Internet Information
 NEWS LOGIN    Welcome Banner and News Items
 NEWS PHONE    Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
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NEWS WWW CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that specific topic.

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:07:03 ON 29 APR 2003

=> file medline, uspatful, dgene, embase, wpids, biosis

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.21	0.21

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 14:07:20 ON 29 APR 2003

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 14:07:20 ON 29 APR 2003
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FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 14:07:20 ON 29 APR 2003
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=> s perichondrium
L1 2677 PERICHONDRIUM

=> s nonarticular cartilage
L2 27 NONARTICULAR CARTILAGE

=> s l1 and l2
L3 1 L1 AND L2

=> d l3 ti abs ibib tot

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 1 USPATFULL
TI Repair of larynx, trachea, and other fibrocartilaginous tissues
AB Provided herein are methods and devices for inducing the formation of functional replacement **nonarticular cartilage** tissues and ligament tissues. These methods and devices involve the use of osteogenic proteins, and are useful in repairing defects in the larynx, trachea, interarticular menisci, intervertebral discs, ear, nose, ribs and other fibrocartilaginous tissues in a mammal.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:165613 USPATFULL
TITLE: Repair of larynx, trachea, and other fibrocartilaginous tissues

INVENTOR(S):	Vukicevic, Slobodan, Zagreb, Croatia Katic, Vladimir, Zagreb, Croatia Sampath, Kuber T., Holliston, MA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Creative BioMolecules, Inc. (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2001024823	A1	20010927
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-828607	A1	20010406 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. WO 1999-US17222, filed on 30 Jul 1999, UNKNOWN

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1998-103161P	19981006 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	FISH & NEAVE, 1251 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, 50TH FLOOR, NEW YORK, NY, 10020-1105
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	56
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
LINE COUNT:	1859

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d l1 ti abs ibib 1-2

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 2677 MEDLINE

TI Positive regulation of endochondral cartilage growth by perichondrial and periosteal calcitonin.

AB Our previous studies showed that during the embryonic development of avian long bones, growth of the cartilaginous component is regulated by multiple factors secreted by the surrounding **perichondrium** (PC) and periosteum (PO). The activities of these factors-which include both positive and negative regulators-can be detected in conditioned media from PC and PO cell cultures. In the present study, we have obtained evidence suggesting that a positive regulator is the peptide hormone calcitonin (CT). By mass spectrometry of conditioned media, one of the components has a molecular mass of 3.4 kDa, the size of chicken CT. By RT-PCR the tissue and cell cultures contain mRNA for CT, and by immunohistochemistry the cells contain the protein. That the protein is normally secreted is suggested by further immunohistochemical analyses, which show that cells treated with monensin, a compound that blocks exocytosis, contain elevated intracellular CT. Functionally, the addition of CT to organ cultures of long bone rudiments effects increased growth in a manner similar to that of the PC- and PO-conditioned media. Taken together, these data suggest that secretion of CT by the PC and PO effects, in a paracrine manner, positive stimulation of growth in the underlying cartilage.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2003178797 IN-PROCESS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	22583582 PubMed ID: 12697705
TITLE:	Positive regulation of endochondral cartilage growth by perichondrial and periosteal calcitonin.
AUTHOR:	Di Nino Dana L; Linsenmayer Thomas F
CORPORATE SOURCE:	Department of Anatomy and Cellular Biology, Tufts University Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts 02111.
SOURCE:	ENDOCRINOLOGY, (2003 May) 144 (5) 1979-83. Journal code: 0375040. ISSN: 0013-7227.
PUB. COUNTRY:	United States
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE:	English
FILE SEGMENT:	IN-PROCESS; NONINDEXED; Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY DATE:	Entered STN: 20030417 Last Updated on STN: 20030417

L1 ANSWER 2 OF 2677 MEDLINE

TI [Tympanic-ossicular reconstruction. Functional results using cartilage palisades and titanium prostheses].
Reconstruccion timpano-osicular. Resultados funcionales de timpanoplastia con cartilago en empalizada y protesis de titanio. Estudio piloto.

AB The Eustachian tube disfunction and abnormalities in gas exchange through the middle ear mucosa may produce negative pressure and retraction pockets, adhesions, atelectasis and cholesteatomas. If this problem is present postoperatively, it may again lead to retraction, reperforation, and/or extrusion of the reconstructed ossicular chain. This applies especially if conventional autologous material, such as fascia and **perichondrium**, are used to reconstruct the tympanic membrane.
This paper reviews the indications, surgical technique, and functional results of 23 tympanoplasties using cartilage and titanium prostheses, with range follow-up of 20-55 months and a mean of 30 months. Seven out of sixteen canal wall down (43.7%) and three out seven canal wall up (42.9%) had a postoperative air-bone gap between 0 and 10 dB.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003144090 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 22545992 PubMed ID: 12658838
TITLE: [Tympanic-ossicular reconstruction. Functional results using cartilage palisades and titanium prostheses]. Reconstruccion timpano-osicular. Resultados funcionales de timpanoplastia con cartilago en empalizada y protesis de titanio. Estudio piloto.
AUTHOR: Menendez-Colino L M; Bernal Sprekelsen M
CORPORATE SOURCE: Servicio de ORL y Patologia Cervico Facial, Hospital Clinico de Barcelona.. 34227lmc@comb.es
SOURCE: ACTA OTORRINOLARINGOLOGICA ESPANOLA, (2002 Dec) 53 (10) 718-24.
Journal code: 14540260R. ISSN: 0001-6519.
PUB. COUNTRY: Spain
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: Spanish
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200304
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20030328
Last Updated on STN: 20030424
Entered Medline: 20030423

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=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:07:03 ON 29 APR 2003)

     FILE 'MEDLINE, USPATFULL, DGENE, EMBASE, WPIDS, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT
     14:07:20 ON 29 APR 2003
L1          2677 S PERICHONDRIUM
L2            27 S NONARTICULAR CARTILAGE
L3             1 S L1 AND L2

=> s l1 and location
L4          140 L1 AND LOCATION

=> s l1 and tissue
L5         1303 L1 AND TISSUE

=> s l3 and l5
L6             1 L3 AND L5

=> s l4 and l5
L7          107 L4 AND L5

=> d l7 ti abs ibib 1-3
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L7 ANSWER 1 OF 107 MEDLINE

TI Functional anatomy of the tensor veli palatini muscle and Ostmann's fatty **tissue**.

AB This study examined morphological features of the tensor veli palatini muscle (TVPM) and Ostmann's fatty **tissue** that may be important for eustachian tube (ET) ventilation. Histologic sections through the midcartilaginous ET from 17 human temporal bone-ET specimens (age range. 3 months to 88 years) were used to assess 1) the presence or absence of attachment of the TVPM fibers to either the **perichondrium** of the ET cartilage lateral lamina (LL) or a tendinous membrane along the medial margin of the TVPM, 2) the angular relationship between the TVPM fibers and the vertical axis of the ET lumen, and 3) the **location** of the TVPM and Ostmann's fatty **tissue**. The TVPM fibers were attached to the LL **perichondrium** in 14 cases; an attachment was absent in 3 cases because of fatty atrophy of the TVPM. However, the TVPM fibers were inserted into the tendonlike membrane in all cases. The angle of insertion of TVPM fibers into the membrane was significantly more acute (relative to the vertical ET axis) in the inferior aspect than in the superior aspect of the membrane both in young children (3 months to 4 years; mean +/- SD, 39.0 degrees +/- 15.1 degrees superiorly to 23.8 degrees +/- 17.0 degrees inferiorly) and in older subjects (8 to 88 years, 30.4 degrees +/- 11.6 degrees superiorly to 15.7 degrees +/- 11.2 degrees inferiorly; t-test, $p < .001$).The **location** of Ostmann's fatty **tissue** accompanied the TVPM throughout the cartilaginous ET. These data suggest that contraction of the TVPM moves the LL inferolaterally to open the superior aspect more than the inferior aspect of the lumen and that Ostmann's fatty **tissue** will limit the opening of the ET lumen, especially that of its inferior aspect.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002686189 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 22333985 PubMed ID: 12450182
TITLE: Functional anatomy of the tensor veli palatini muscle and Ostmann's fatty **tissue**.
AUTHOR: Takasaki Kenji; Sando Isamu; Balaban Carey D; Miura Makoto
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Otolaryngology, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213, USA.
CONTRACT NUMBER: R01DC00123-22 (NIDCD)
SOURCE: ANNALS OF OTOLOGY, RHINOLOGY AND LARYNGOLOGY, (2002 Nov) 111 (11) 1045-9.
Journal code: 0407300. ISSN: 0003-4894.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200212
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20021214
Last Updated on STN: 20021217
Entered Medline: 20021209

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 107 MEDLINE

TI The advantages of delayed nasal full-thickness skin grafting after Mohs micrographic surgery.

AB BACKGROUND: Full-thickness skin grafting following Mohs micrographic surgery (MMS) of the nasal tip and ala provides easy postoperative wound care and avoids functional impairment caused by wound contraction of the nasal ala free margins. Direct comparison of immediate and delayed skin grafting determined which offers greater success and defined factors contributing to success. OBJECTIVE: To determine if delayed or immediate full-thickness skin grafting results in better graft survival with improved function and appearance, and to identify the recipient bed characteristics, including the size of the wound, the proportion of the wound base having **perichondrium**, denuded cartilage, and granulation **tissue**, and graft survival for each technique. METHODS: We used a prospective study comparing 200 patients with wounds

having a 3-5 cm2 surface area repaired immediately with a full-thickness skin graft (FTSG) to 200 patients with a delayed FTSG. The depth and diameter of the wound of the nasal ala and tip, and characteristics of recipient bed including size (cm2), **location**, proportion of wound base with **perichondrium** present, denuded cartilage, granulation **tissue**, and proportion of graft loss were the main outcomes measured. RESULTS: Partial graft loss occurred in 11% of those having delayed skin grafts and 30% of those with immediate repair. Delayed grafting was associated with a larger wound surface area (P <.0001), more denuded cartilage (P =.017), greater exposed **perichondrium** (P <.0001), and less partial graft loss (P <.001). When partial graft loss occurred, the area of loss was smaller with delayed FTSG (P =.036). Contraction of the wound and subsequent nasal valve impairment occurred less often with delayed FTSG (P <.0001). Graft depression was significantly less with delayed FTSG of the ala (P <.0001) and also improved on the nasal tip (P =.47). CONCLUSION: This prospective clinical trial of immediate and delayed FTSGs of the nasal tip and ala with denuded cartilage showed improved graft survival in cases where grafting was delayed for 12-14 days. During this period, substantial granulation **tissue** formed in the wound base. Assessment of the wound base and the presence of granulation **tissue** are key factors in the success of full-thickness skin grafting.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002484383 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 22231319 PubMed ID: 12269881
TITLE: The advantages of delayed nasal full-thickness skin grafting after Mohs micrographic surgery.
AUTHOR: Robinson June K; Dillig Gina
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicine, Loyola University Stritch School of Medicine, Maywood, Illinois 60153, USA.. jrobin5@lumc.edu
SOURCE: DERMATOLOGIC SURGERY, (2002 Sep) 28 (9) 845-51.
Journal code: 9504371. ISSN: 1076-0512.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200301
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20020925
Last Updated on STN: 20030109
Entered Medline: 20030108

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 107 MEDLINE
TI Expression of the elastin promoter in novel **tissue** sites in transgenic mouse embryos.
AB We have previously shown in a transgenic mouse line, in which 5.2 kb of the elastin promoter was linked to the reporter enzyme chloramphenicol acetyltransferase (CAT), that the highest levels of expression were found in embryonic lungs and aorta, while lower levels were detected in other elastin-containing tissues. Furthermore, in general, expression of the transgene showed developmental regulation similar to that of the endogenous gene. However, the precise **location** of cellular expression could not be determined in this model. To overcome this limitation, we have developed a similar model, but replaced CAT with the reporter enzyme beta-galactosidase. Enzyme activity was readily detected in the transgenic mouse embryos in expected regions of **tissue** forming elastic fibers, including the dermis and elastic cartilage. Of considerable interest, however, was the novel finding of expression in specific areas of neuroepithelium of the brain and in the **perichondrium** surrounding areas destined to form hyaline cartilage in endochondral bone formation. These latter areas included all the bones of the limbs, the spine and rib cage. It appeared that these segments of elastin expression demarcated the border between the developing cartilage and the surrounding mesenchymal **tissue**. Elastin promoter expression was also found in developing somites, in the mesenchymal layer

of the forming cornea of the eye, in the genital tubercle and in the epithelium destined to form the olfactory epithelium. These findings indicate that the elastin promoter is activated during embryonic development in a variety of tissues, suggesting that elastin gene expression may play a role in organizing cutaneous, skeletal and neural structures.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000222277 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 20222277 PubMed ID: 10761640
TITLE: Expression of the elastin promoter in novel **tissue** sites in transgenic mouse embryos.
AUTHOR: Lakkakorpi J; Li K; Decker S; Korkeela E; Piddington R; Abrams W; Bashir M; Uitto J; Rosenbloom J
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Dermatology and Cutaneous Biology, Thomas Jefferson University, Philadelphia, PA 19104, USA.
CONTRACT NUMBER: AR28450 (NIAMS)
AR41474 (NIAMS)
DK52220 (NIDDK)
SOURCE: CONNECTIVE TISSUE RESEARCH, (1999) 40 (2) 155-62.
Journal code: 0365263. ISSN: 0300-8207.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200004
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20000427
Last Updated on STN: 20000427
Entered Medline: 20000420

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:07:03 ON 29 APR 2003)

FILE 'MEDLINE, USPATFULL, DGENE, EMBASE, WPIDS, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 14:07:20 ON 29 APR 2003

L1 2677 S PERICHONDRIUM
L2 27 S NONARTICULAR CARTILAGE
L3 1 S L1 AND L2
L4 140 S L1 AND LOCATION
L5 1303 S L1 AND TISSUE
L6 1 S L3 AND L5
L7 107 S L4 AND L5

=> s l4 and tissue type
L8 16 L4 AND TISSUE TYPE

=> d l8 ti abs ibib tot

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 16 USPATFULL
TI Serine protease polynucleotides, polypeptides, and antibodies
AB The present invention relates to novel human serine protease polypeptides and isolated nucleic acids containing the coding regions of the genes encoding such polypeptides. Also provided are vectors, host cells, antibodies, and recombinant methods for producing human serine protease polypeptides. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing and treating disorders related to these novel human serine protease polypeptides.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:343975 USPATFULL
TITLE: Serine protease polynucleotides, polypeptides, and antibodies
INVENTOR(S): Shi, Yanggu, Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
Ruben, Steven M., Olney, MD, UNITED STATES

Ni, Jian, Germantown, MD, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Human Genome Sciences, Inc., Rockville, MD, UNITED STATES, 20850 (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002197701	A1	20021226
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-67761	A1	20020208 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-804156, filed on 13 Mar 2001, PENDING

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-189025P	20000314 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 KEY WEST AVENUE, ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 22
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 13077
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 16 USPATFULL
TI Serine proteases
AB The present invention relates to novel human serine protease polypeptides and isolated nucleic acids containin g the coding regions of the genes encoding such polypeptides. Also provided are vectors, host cells, antibodies, and recombinant methods for producing human serine protease polypeptides. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing and treating disorders related to these novel human serine protease polypeptides.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:337440 USPATFULL
TITLE: Serine proteases
INVENTOR(S): Ni, Jian, Germantown, MD, UNITED STATES
Shi, Yanggu, Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
Ruben, Steven M., Olney, MD, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Human Genome Sciences, Inc., Rockville, MD, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002192800	A1	20021219
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-125459	A1	20020419 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-946633, filed on 6 Sep 2001, PENDING Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-597839, filed on 20 Jun 2000, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2000-US12207, filed on 5 May 2000, UNKNOWN Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2000-US12207, filed on 5 May 2000, UNKNOWN

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1999-133239P	19990507 (60)
	US 1999-135163P	19990520 (60)
	US 1999-147005P	19990803 (60)
	US 1999-152935P	19990909 (60)
	US 1999-162979P	19991101 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 KEY WEST AVENUE, ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 22
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 8818
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 16 USPATFULL
TI Computer methods for image pattern recognition in organic material
AB An expert system and software method for image recognition optimized for the repeating patterns characteristic of organic material. The method is performed by computing parameters across a two dimensional grid of pixels (rather than a one dimensional scan) with intensity values for each pixel having precision of eight significant bits. The parameters are fed to multiple neural networks, one for each parameter, which were each trained with images showing the tissue, structure, or nucleus to be recognized and trained with images likely to be presented that do not include the material to be recognized. Each neural network then outputs a measure of similarity of the unknown material to the known material on which the network was trained. The outputs of the multiple neural networks are aggregated by an associative voting matrix. A sub-neural network is used for each identified mode of data degradation in the input data.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:329199 USPATFULL
TITLE: Computer methods for image pattern recognition in organic material
INVENTOR(S): Burmer, Glenna C., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
Ciarcia, Christopher A., Los Alamos, NM, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002186875	A1	20021212	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-120206	A1	20020409	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-282677P	20010409 (60)
	US 2001-310774P	20010807 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: GRAYBEAL, JACKSON, HALEY LLP, 155 - 108TH AVENUE NE, SUITE 350, BELLEVUE, WA, 98004-5901
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 188
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 8 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2704

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 16 USPATFULL
TI Compositions, methods and kits relating to REMODELIN
AB The invention relates to novel nucleic acids encoding a mammalian adventitia inducible and bone expressed gene designated REMODEL, and proteins encoded thereby, whose expression is increased in certain diseases, disorders, or conditions, including, but not limited to, negative remodeling, arterial restenosis, vessel injury, ectopic ossification, fibrosis, and the like. REMODELIN also plays a role in cell-cell and cell-matrix adhesion, bone density, bone formation, dorsal closure, bone mineralization, calcification/ossification, and is associated with spina bifida-like phenotype. In addition, the invention relates to affecting REMODELIN expression by administration of TGF-.beta. and control of cellular gene expression using REMODELIN. The invention further relates to methods of treating and detecting these diseases, disorders or conditions, comprising modulating or detecting REMODELIN expression and/or production of REMODELIN polypeptide.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:288339 USPATFULL
TITLE: Compositions, methods and kits relating to REMODELIN
INVENTOR(S): Lindner, Volkhard, South Portland, ME, UNITED STATES
Friesel, Robert E., Cape Elizabeth, ME, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002161211	A1	20021031
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-45992	A1	20011019 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-692081, filed on 19 Oct 2000, PENDING
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: MORGAN, LEWIS & BOCKIUS LLP, 1701 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA, 19103-2921
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 55
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 21 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 6043
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 16 USPATFULL
TI Cell-culture and polymer constructs
AB Cells grown on a microcarrier are separated from the microcarrier by enzymatically digesting the microcarrier. More specifically, chondrocytes may be grown on dextran microcarrier beadlets and then the beadlets digested using dextranase to separate the chondrocytes from the carrier. Cells can also be grown on chitosan microcarriers to be used for implantation. In addition, cells can be grown on polysaccharide polymers to be used as implant devices. Various polymers serve as scaffolds for cells to be used for implantation. The polymers can be used for cell culture as well as for preparing scaffolds useful for tissue replacement such as cartilage tissue.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:244038 USPATFULL
TITLE: Cell-culture and polymer constructs
INVENTOR(S): Hungerford, David S., Cockeysville, MD, UNITED STATES
Frondoza, Carmelita G., Woodstock, MD, UNITED STATES
Sohrobi, Afshin, McLean, VA, UNITED STATES
Shikani, Alan H., Ruxton, MD, UNITED STATES
Domb, Abraham J., Efrat, ISRAEL

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002133235	A1	20020919
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-66992	A1	20020204 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1999-275319, filed on 24 Mar 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6378527

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1998-81016P	19980408 (60)
	US 1998-104842P	19981020 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: ARMSTRONG, WESTERMAN & HATTORI, LLP, Leonard Bloom, Senior Counsel, Suite 220, 502 Washington Avenue, Towson, MD, 21204
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 35
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 4 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1777

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 16 USPATFULL

TI Cell-culture and polymer constructs
AB Cells grown on a microcarrier are separated from the microcarrier by enzymatically digesting the microcarrier. More specifically, chondrocytes may be grown on dextran microcarrier beadlets and then the beadlets digested using dextranase to separate the chondrocytes from the carrier. Cells can also be grown on chitosan microcarriers to be used for implantation. In addition, cells can be grown on polysaccharide polymers to be used as implant devices. Various polymers serve as scaffolds for cells to be used for implantation. The polymers can be used for cell culture as well as for preparing scaffolds useful for tissue replacement such as cartilage tissue.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:227987 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Cell-culture and polymer constructs
INVENTOR(S):	Hungerford, David S., Cockeysville, MD, UNITED STATES Frondoza, Carmelita G., Woodstock, MD, UNITED STATES Sohrabi, Afshin, Columbia, MD, UNITED STATES Shikani, Alan H., Ruxton, MD, UNITED STATES Domb, Abraham J., Efrat, ISRAEL

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002123142	A1	20020905
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-39718	A1	20020103 (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1999-275319, filed on 24 Mar 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6378527		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1998-81016P	19980408 (60)
	US 1998-104842P	19981020 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	ARMSTRONG, WESTERMAN & HATTORI, LLP, Suite 220, 502 Washington Avenue, Towson, MD, 21204
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	35
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	4 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	1777

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 7 OF 16 USPATFULL
TI Serine proteases
AB The present invention relates to novel human serine protease polypeptides and isolated nucleic acids containing the coding regions of the genes encoding such polypeptides. Also provided are vectors, host cells, antibodies, and recombinant methods for producing human serine protease polypeptides. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing and treating disorders related to these novel human serine protease polypeptides.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:221783 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Serine proteases
INVENTOR(S):	Ni, Jian, Germantown, MD, UNITED STATES Shi, Yanggu, Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES Ruben, Steven M., Olney, MD, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Human Genome Sciences, Inc., Rockville, MD (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002119925	A1	20020829

APPLICATION INFO.: US 2001-946633 A1 20010906 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2000-US12207, filed on 5 May 2000, UNKNOWN Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2000-US16848, filed on 20 Jun 2000, UNKNOWN Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-597839, filed on 20 Jun 2000, PENDING

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1999-133239P	19990507 (60)
	US	
	US	
	US	
	US	
	US 1999-133239P	19990507 (60)
	US 1999-135163P	19990520 (60)
	US 1999-147005P	19990803 (60)
	US 1999-152935P	19990909 (60)
	US 1999-162979P	19991101 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 KEY WEST AVENUE, ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 21
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 8813
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 8 OF 16 USPATFULL
TI Methods for treating a patient using a bioengineered flat sheet graft prostheses
AB This invention is directed to tissue engineered prostheses made from processed tissue matrices derived from native tissues that are biocompatible with the patient or host in which they are implanted. When implanted into a mammalian host, these prostheses can serve as a functioning repair, augmentation, or replacement body part or tissue structure.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:192467 USPATFULL
TITLE: Methods for treating a patient using a bioengineered flat sheet graft prostheses
INVENTOR(S): Bilbo, Patrick R., Sudbury, MA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002103542	A1	20020801
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-956499	A1	20010918 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-233399P	20000918 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: HALE AND DORR, LLP, 60 STATE STREET, BOSTON, MA, 02109
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 19
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1919
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 9 OF 16 USPATFULL
TI Serine protease polynucleotides, polypeptides, and antibodies
AB The present invention relates to novel human serine protease polypeptides and isolated nucleic acids containing the coding regions of

the genes encoding such polypeptides. Also provided are vectors, host cells, antibodies, and recombinant methods for producing human serine protease polypeptides. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing and treating disorders related to these novel human serine protease polypeptides.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:133469 USPATFULL			
TITLE:	Serine protease polynucleotides, polypeptides, and antibodies			
INVENTOR(S):	Shi, Yanggu, Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES Ruben, Steven M., Olney, MD, UNITED STATES Ni, Jian, Germantown, MD, UNITED STATES			
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002068320	A1	20020606	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-804156	A1	20010313	(9)
	NUMBER		DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-189025P		20000314	(60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility			
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION			
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 KEY WEST AVENUE, ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850			
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	22			
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1			
LINE COUNT:	13119			

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 10 OF 16 USPATFULL

TI Cell-culture and polymer constructs

AB Cells grown on a microcarrier are separated from the microcarrier by enzymatically digesting the microcarrier. More specifically, chondrocytes may be grown on dextran microcarrier beadlets and then the beadlets digested using dextranase to separate the chondrocytes from the carrier. Cells can also be grown on chitosan microcarriers to be used for implantation. In addition, cells can be grown on polysaccharide polymers to be used as implant devices. Various polymers serve as scaffolds for cells to be used for implantation. The polymers can be used for cell culture as well as for preparing scaffolds useful for tissue replacement such as cartilage tissue.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:94340 USPATFULL			
TITLE:	Cell-culture and polymer constructs			
INVENTOR(S):	Hungerford, David S., Cockeysville, MD, United States Frondoza, Carmelita G., Woodstock, MD, United States Sohrabi, Afshin, Columbia, MD, United States Shikani, Alan H., Ruxton, MD, United States Domb, Abraham J., Efrat, ISRAEL			
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Chondros, Inc., Towson, MD, United States (U.S. corporation)			
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6378527	B1	20020430	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-275319		19990324	(9)
	NUMBER		DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1998-104842P		19981020	(60)
	US 1998-81016P		19980408	(60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: McDermott, Corrine
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Barrett, Thomas
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 7
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 4 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1621
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 11 OF 16 USPATFULL
TI Toxicity typing using mesenchymal stem cells
AB This invention provides methods and systems for identifying and typing toxicity of chemical compositions, as well as for screening new compositions for toxicity. The invention involves detecting alterations in gene or protein expression and hence establishing molecular profiles in isolated mammalian MSCs contacted with various chemical compositions of known and unknown toxicities, and correlating the molecular profiles with toxicities of the chemical compositions.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:85139 USPATFULL
TITLE: Toxicity typing using mesenchymal stem cells
INVENTOR(S): Snodgrass, H. Ralph, San Mateo, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002045179	A1	20020418
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-881475	A1	20010614 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-211608P	20000614 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Gladys H. Monroy, Morrison & Foerster LLP, 755 Page Mill Road, Palo Alto, CA, 94304-1018
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 41
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 4 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2025
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 12 OF 16 USPATFULL
TI OSTEOGENIC DEVICES AND METHODS OF USE THEREOF FOR REPAIR OF ENDOCHONDRAL BONE, OSTEOCHONDRAL AND CHONDRAL DEFECTS
AB Disclosed herein are improved osteogenic devices and methods of use thereof for repair of bone and cartilage defects. The devices and methods promote accelerated formation of repair tissue with enhanced stability using less osteogenic protein than devices in the art. Defects susceptible to repair with the instant invention include, but are not limited to: critical size defects, non-critical size defects, non-union fractures, fractures, osteochondral defects, subchondral defects, and defects resulting from degenerative diseases such as osteochondritis dessicans.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:139603 USPATFULL
TITLE: OSTEOGENIC DEVICES AND METHODS OF USE THEREOF FOR REPAIR OF ENDOCHONDRAL BONE, OSTEOCHONDRAL AND CHONDRAL DEFECTS
INVENTOR(S): RUEGER, DAVID C., SOUTHBOROUGH, MA, United States
TUCKER, MARJORIE A., HOLLISTON, MA, United States
CHANG, AN-CHENG, WESTBOROUGH, MA, United States

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2001016646	A1	20010823	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-45331	A1	19980320	(9)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: PATENT ADMINISTATOR, TESTA HURWITZ & THIBEAULT, LLP, HIGH STREET TOWER, 125 HIGH STREET, BOSTON, MA, 02110
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 49
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 5269
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 13 OF 16 USPATFULL
TI IMPROVED OSTEOGENIC DEVICES AND METHODS OF USE THEREOF FOR REPAIR OF ENDOCHONDRAL BONE AND OSTEOCHONDRAL DEFECTS
AB Disclosed herein are improved osteogenic devices and methods of use thereof for repair of bone and cartilage defects. The devices and methods promote accelerated formation of repair tissue with enhanced stability using less osteogenic protein than devices in the art. Defects susceptible to repair with the instant invention include, but are not limited to: critical size defects, non-critical size defects, non-union fractures, fractures, osteochondral defects, subchondral defects, and defects resulting from degenerative diseases such as osteochondritis dessicans.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:134213 USPATFULL
TITLE: IMPROVED OSTEOGENIC DEVICES AND METHODS OF USE THEREOF FOR REPAIR OF ENDOCHONDRAL BONE AND OSTEOCHONDRAL DEFECTS
INVENTOR(S): RUEGER, DAVID C, SOUTHBOROUGH, MA, United States
TUCKER, MARJORIE A, HOLLISTON, MA, United States

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2001014662	A1	20010816	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-822186	A1	19970320	(8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: JAMES F. HALEY, FISH & NEAVE, 1251 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK, NY, 100201104
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 34
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 4425
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 14 OF 16 USPATFULL
TI Murine cell lines which over produce acidic fibroblast growth factor (aFGF) and method of using same
AB The present invention thus relates to novel newt aFGF cDNA and sequence, newt FGFR1 cDNA and sequence, newt FGFR2 cDNA and sequence, newt FGFR3 cDNA and sequence, newt KGFR cDNA and sequence, and CHO-K1 cell line (KPTr2--2) expressing newt KGFR. Mutant cell lines (Tr31-5-1 and Tr33-1-2) that become non-responsive to aFGF stimulation are used to differentiate biological activities among different forms of aFGF and other FGF proteins. These novel sequences and cell lines substantially enhance the availability of newt acidic fibroblast growth factor and are useful for producing compositions for promoting growth and/or wound healing

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1999:81720 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Murine cell lines which over produce acidic fibroblast growth factor (aFGF) and method of using same
INVENTOR(S):	Chiu, Ing Ming, Dublin, OH, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Ohio State University Research Foundation, Columbus, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5925528		19990720
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-885418		19970630 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1993-70165, filed on 28 May 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5750365
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Ulm, John
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Emch, Schaffer, Schaub & Porcello, Co., Inc.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	6
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	21 Drawing Figure(s); 14 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	1938

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 15 OF 16 USPATFULL

TI Isolated nucleic acid encoding a newt acidic fibroblast growth factor (AFGF)

AB The present invention relates to novel newt aFGF cDNA and sequence, newt FGFR1 cDNA and sequence, newt FGFR2 cDNA and sequence, newt FGFR3 cDNA and sequence, newt KGFR cDNA and sequence, and CHO-KL cell line (KPTr2-2) expressing newt KGFR. Mutant cell lines (Tr31-5-1 and Tr33-1-2) that become non-responsive to aFGF stimulation are used to differentiate biological activities among different forms of aFGF and other FGF proteins. These novel sequences and cell lines substantially enhance the availability of newt acidic fibroblast growth factor and are useful for producing compositions for promoting growth and/or wound healing.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1998:51448 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Isolated nucleic acid encoding a newt acidic fibroblast growth factor (AFGF)
INVENTOR(S):	Chiu, Ing Ming, Dublin, OH, United States Poulin, Matthew L., Columbus, OH, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	The Ohio State University Research Foundation, Columbus, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5750365		19980512
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1993-70165		19930528 (8)

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Ulm, John
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Emch, Schaffer, Schaub & Porcello
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	4
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	21 Drawing Figure(s); 14 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	1670

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 16 OF 16 USPATFULL

TI Fanconi Anemia Type C gene

AB Fanconi Anemia is a human genetic disease, the precise cause of which

is, to date, unknown. This invention provides an isolated human cDNA molecule which is able to specifically complement, in one type of Fanconi Anemia, (type C) the characteristic defect exhibited by cells derived from patients with Fanconi Anemia. The genomic gene from which this cDNA is derived is also provided as is the sequence of the protein encoded by this gene. Mutations in this gene are proposed to underlie Fanconi Anemia Type C. Diagnostic and therapeutic applications which derive from this work are described. The murine homolog of the human cDNA is also provided.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	97:99388 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Fanconi Anemia Type C gene
INVENTOR(S):	Buchwald, Manuel, Toronto, Canada Strathdee, Craig A., Nepean, Canada Wevrick, Rachel, Menlo Park, CA, United States Mathew, Christopher George Porter, London, England
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	HSC Research & Development Limited Partnership, Toronto, Canada (non-U.S. corporation) The United Medical And Dental Schools of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, London, England (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5681942		19971028
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-441430		19950515 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-3963, filed on 15 Jan 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-918313, filed on 21 Jul 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-876285, filed on 29 Apr 1992, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Arthur, Lisa B.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Klarquist Sparkman Campbell Leigh & Whinston, LLP		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	14		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	24 Drawing Figure(s); 22 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	3555		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:07:03 ON 29 APR 2003)

FILE 'MEDLINE, USPATFULL, DGENE, EMBASE, WPIDS, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 14:07:20 ON 29 APR 2003

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L1          2677 S PERICHONDRIUM
L2            27 S NONARTICULAR CARTILAGE
L3             1 S L1 AND L2
L4           140 S L1 AND LOCATION
L5          1303 S L1 AND TISSUE
L6             1 S L3 AND L5
L7           107 S L4 AND L5
L8            16 S L4 AND TISSUE TYPE

=> s l1 and connective tissue
L9          379 L1 AND CONNECTIVE TISSUE

=> s l9 and cartilage
L10         306 L9 AND CARTILAGE
```

=> s l10 and structure
L11 102 L10 AND STRUCTURE

=> d l11 ti abs ibib 1-3

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 102 MEDLINE
TI Cricoid area of the larynx: its physiological and pathological significance.
AB The three-dimensional distribution of the cricoid area was investigated using computer graphics and its histological **structure** and pathology were studied using whole-organ serial sections. A total of 26 adult human larynges were examined. The findings were as follows: 1. Cricoid areas were located along the superior portion of the cricoid arch on both sides. 2. The cricoid area was surrounded by the **perichondrium** of the cricoid **cartilage**, the conus elasticus and the fibrous layer of the subglottic mucosa. 3. The cricoid area was a loose areolar area, mainly composed of adipose tissue and loose elastic and collagenous fibers. 4. Many vessels were present in the cricoid area and a superficial branch of the cricothyroid artery ran through it. 5. Vessels in the cricoid area penetrated the anteroinferior portion of the conus elasticus and extended into the prelaryngeal region. 6. In larynges with laryngeal carcinoma, cancer invasion into the cricoid area and intravascular tumor invasion facilitated metastasis to the prelaryngeal, pretracheal and/or paratracheal regions and stomal recurrence. Cricoid areas were related to the growth pattern of laryngeal cancer.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003034722 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 22429432 PubMed ID: 12542210
TITLE: Cricoid area of the larynx: its physiological and pathological significance.
AUTHOR: Sato Kiminori; Umeno Tetsuyoshi; Hirano Minoru; Nakashima Tadashi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery, Kurume University School of Medicine, Kurume, Japan.
SOURCE: ACTA OTO-LARYNGOLOGICA, (2002 Dec) 122 (8) 882-6. Journal code: 0370354. ISSN: 0001-6489.
PUB. COUNTRY: Norway
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200304
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20030125
Last Updated on STN: 20030416
Entered Medline: 20030410

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 102 MEDLINE
TI Molecular **structure** and tissue distribution of matrilin-3, a filament-forming extracellular matrix protein expressed during skeletal development.
AB Matrilin-3 is a recently identified member of the superfamily of proteins containing von Willebrand factor A-like domains and is able to form hetero-oligomers with matrilin-1 (**cartilage** matrix protein) via a C-terminal coiled-coil domain. Full-length matrilin-3 and a fragment lacking the assembly domain were expressed in 293-EBNA cells, purified, and subjected to biochemical characterization. Recombinantly expressed full-length matrilin-3 occurs as monomers, dimers, trimers, and tetramers, as detected by electron microscopy and SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, whereas matrilin-3, purified from fetal calf **cartilage**, forms homotetramers as well as hetero-oligomers of variable stoichiometry with matrilin-1. In the matrix formed by cultured chondrosarcoma cells, matrilin-3 is found in a filamentous, collagen-dependent network connecting cells and in a collagen-independent pericellular network. Affinity-purified antibodies detect matrilin-3 expression in a variety of mouse cartilaginous tissues, such as sternum,

articular, and epiphyseal **cartilage**, and in the **cartilage** anlage of developing bones. It is found both inside the lacunae and in the interterritorial matrix of the resting, proliferating, hypertrophic, and calcified **cartilage** zones, whereas the expression is lower in the superficial articular **cartilage**. In trachea and in costal **cartilage** of adult mice, an expression was seen in the **perichondrium**. Furthermore, matrilin-3 is found in bone, and its expression is, therefore, not restricted to chondroblasts and chondrocytes.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000127876 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 20127876 PubMed ID: 10660556
TITLE: Molecular **structure** and tissue distribution of matrilin-3, a filament-forming extracellular matrix protein expressed during skeletal development.
AUTHOR: Klatt A R; Nitsche D P; Kobbe B; Morgelin M; Paulsson M; Wagener R
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute for Biochemistry, Medical Faculty, University of Cologne, Joseph-Stelzmann-Strasse 52, D-50931 Cologne, Germany.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, (2000 Feb 11) 275 (6) 3999-4006.
Journal code: 2985121R. ISSN: 0021-9258.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200003
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20000327
Last Updated on STN: 20000327
Entered Medline: 20000316

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 102 MEDLINE
TI Reconstruction of a three-dimensional **structure** using **cartilage** regenerated from the **perichondrium** of rabbits.
AB Human tissues such as those found in the ear, nose, eyelid, lip, and larynx have complicated and delicate three-dimensional structures, which are difficult to reconstruct and restore to normal function following damage by tumor, congenital disease, or trauma. We devised a new reconstructive technique for the lost tissues by using **cartilage** regenerated from the **perichondrium**. In 12 ears of 12 rabbits, the layer between the **perichondrium** and the **cartilage** was stripped off. The exposed **cartilage** was punched out in large amounts to resemble a flexible, honeycomb-like **structure**. Then, we sandwiched the rabbit ears with two thermoplastic plates, which maintained a **structure** of the anterior surface of the human ear for 8 weeks. Structural change was studied in all cases, and some parts of the remodeled tissue were studied pathologically. Out of 12 ears, 8 had a rigid **structure** with a shape like a human ear using regenerated **cartilage** from the **perichondrium** of rabbits, 2 were infected, and 2 had a decubitus ulcer on the conchal surface as a result of compression from the plate. This study suggests that the use of the **cartilage** regenerated from the **perichondrium** may lead to a successful treatment also in humans for a variety of three-dimensional structures that have been damaged.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999186356 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99186356 PubMed ID: 10088495
TITLE: Reconstruction of a three-dimensional **structure** using **cartilage** regenerated from the **perichondrium** of rabbits.
AUTHOR: Yotsuyanagi T; Urushidate S; Watanabe M; Sawada Y
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery at Hirosaki University School of Medicine, Japan.
SOURCE: PLASTIC AND RECONSTRUCTIVE SURGERY, (1999 Apr) 103 (4) 1120-3.

Journal code: 1306050. ISSN: 0032-1052.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199903
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19990402
Last Updated on STN: 19990402
Entered Medline: 19990325